

MILLIONAIRE FOREIGNERS

A Look at the Croesuses of Many Lands—Some Curious Rothschilds and Their Hobbies.

A Duke Who Gets Fifty Dollars Every Minute and a Marquis Whose Reins Equal \$2,000,000 a Year.

How Nobility Follows Wealth—The Richest Men of Russia—Worth and His Millions Made in Fancy Dresses.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Rothschilds are said to be the richest family in the world. They have banks in the leading capitals of Europe, and kings and governments are among their customers. The Paris branch of the banking firm is said to keep a capital of \$300,000,000 at its command, and hardly a war is begun in Europe for which the funds are not furnished by this family. Still, these generations ago the blood which now rules these millions was selling old clothes in the Jewish quarters of Frankfurt on the Main, and when Madison was President the first Millionaire Rothschild died leaving only \$5,000,000.

Once visited the home of all the Rothschilds at Frankfurt, and looked at the little banking house where years ago Anselm Meyer Rothschild began to take articles on pawn and to have notes for so much per cent. It is in the dirtiest part of Frankfurt, and it is said that the Rothschilds surrounded by five points, New York. The street is dirty, its inhabitants are second-hand clothiers and it bears much the same aspect now as it did when the mother of all the Rothschilds gave birth to the financier who laid the foundations of this immense wealth. The Rothschilds own their old property here to-day and their bank still has a branch here.

When Anselm Rothschild died leaving this \$5,000,000 to his five sons he made them promise to keep the fortune in the family and to carry on the business together. They kept their oath and it is this policy that has been the mainspring of their success. Through generations they have worked together, married together, and their millions have bred faster than their families. One of these boys stayed at Frankfurt, another went to Paris and established a bank there, a third, Nathan, settled in London, a fourth settled in Vienna and the fifth a bank in Naples. All of them made money very rapidly, and Nathan at London made his millions breed faster than Australian rabbits. He went to the continent during the Napoleonic wars and from the knowledge there gained speculated in the rise and fall of stocks. He witnessed the battle of Waterloo and by relays of horses and a fishing smack reached London in advance of all other messengers. The telegraph was then unknown and his news was the first brought in. The news he gave out was that Napoleon had been defeated, and at least this was the first news that spread all over London after his arrival. Stocks went down like a shot, and Nathan was offered loads of them. He refused to buy, but had his agents quietly purchasing all the time. The next day the true news came and stocks jumped upwards. Nathan Rothschild made, it is said, \$5,000,000 by the deal.

The Rothschilds hold high social positions in the various countries of Europe. They have nobles among them and their money has bought them titles. They are a family of intellectual and artistic tastes, and with all their wealth they have been somewhat charitable. The idea prevails among the Israelites that it is their intention at some future time to buy Palestine and give it back to the Jews, and they have already established hospitals at Jerusalem. Some of them have been horse lovers and a Baron Rothschild owned Favos, one of the famous horses who have won the Derby. They believe in enjoying their wealth and like to have nice things about them. One of the Frankfurt Barons not long ago paid \$160,000 for a silver cup which he wished to use as a centerpiece of a table service which he was making up and one of the Vienna Barons Rothschilds has a stable which cost him \$80,000. This stable has marble floors, encaustic tiles painted by distinguished artists, and its walls are frescoed with scenes done by well known painters. The rings, chaises and fittings of the stable are silver, and one box stall for a favorite horse cost it, it is said, \$12,000. The income of the owner of this stable is about \$5000 a day.

The largest income of any single man in England is said to be that of the Duke of Westminster, who has miles of tenement houses and many square miles of agricultural land. He is said to receive \$50 a minute for his rent, or \$300 an hour, or \$72,000 a day. Queen Victoria has also a nice income and it is estimated that she has received nearly one hundred millions of dollars since she ascended the throne. The Dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute, have each rents amounting to \$2,000,000 per year, and the Duke of Devonshire has accumulated \$10,000,000 of unutilized property during his life.

The tax of England is largely an income tax, and it is possible to tell something of the fortunes of her citizens from the amount of income returned. At least this is always true when the return comes received. Still it makes one's eyes open to know that Lord Durham owns \$13,000,000 of personal property, that the Duke of Portland gets \$1,000,000 a year from his real estate, and that the two largest returns of personal property were made by the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Wellington, who own \$10,000,000 and \$8,000,000 respectively. Mr. Crassay, a railroad contractor, acknowledged to having \$30,000,000 personally and Mr. Morrison, a dry goods man, \$20,000,000. Lord Dudley, one of the large owners of England's coal mines, had for years an income of over \$5,000,000 from this source alone and the Duke of Buccleugh gets \$1,150,000 a year from his lands. In 1872 there were more than 1500 men in England who had incomes of over \$25,000 a year and there were 857 men who had incomes ranging between \$20,000 and a quarter of a million yearly. It is said that there are more large fortunes in the United States than in England and that the English millionaires spend their incomes more freely than do the Americans. This may be true, but I doubt it.

One of the richest men in Cuba was Terry who died by leaving his baby and widow a fortune of \$30,000,000. The richest Chinaman is said to be How Quo Canton, who is worth all the way from \$50,000,000 upward and the Chinese Minister to the United States is worth millions.

The is a young English Jew in Naples who has been attracting considerable attention in Italy since the cholera plague. He is a millionaire and is adding to his wealth by the business which he is carrying on in that city of the beautiful bay. He came to Naples a consumptive and during the cholera he went about with the infected districts doing all his business could both with his money and with his own

personal strength. He took the 3000 men from his iron mill and had them meet him, and he joined with King Humbert and the Cardinal San Felice in their every effort to aid the sufferers. He told the Cardinal he would become a Catholic if the Lord would cure his lungs, and he once paid his attentions to the shrine of the Virgin on Monte Vergine. He is much loved in Naples, and the city is full of stories about him. He still keeps up his charities, and like a number of our millionaires has men investigate such cases of destitution as are brought to him before giving.

Some of the biggest fortunes made abroad are those founded on liquors. In Dublin the Guinness family, who make the stout which is sent to all parts of the world, are worth their millions, and one of them was knighted by the Queen some years ago. Hennessy, the noted maker of Cognac brandy, died rich; and there are beer millionaires, wine millionaires, and saloon millionaires everywhere. In Glasgow the most of the saloons are owned by one or two men, and these have paid their owners fortunes.

Speaking of rich Jews we all read not long ago of the death of Sir Moses Montefiore. He left nearly two millions, and a great part of this went to charities among which were \$75,000 to charitable institutions in Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

Coal oil makes fortunes wherever it is found, and the two Noble brothers of Russia are said to be worth \$100,000,000. They are the standard oil men of Russia and they control more petroleum than any oil company in the world.

If this estimate of their wealth is correct they are the richest brothers in the world and they have an income greater than the Czar himself. The Czar of Russia gets \$10,000,000 a year from his private estates, and at 10 per cent. is a low rate for profits the Noble brothers ought to receive \$20,000,000 each. The millionaires Stieglitz, who was for years the richest private party in Russia, died only \$5,000,000 when he died, and if all the Rothschilds had as much in proportion to their number as these two brothers they would be many times as rich as they are.

One of the most enterprising of the Russia millionaires died in 1880. He was the Alfred Krupp of that country. He had rolling mills and mines, and he built guns and gunboats. He made a fortune of \$100,000,000 and he was simply a naval officer at his beginning, and before he died he owned 40,000 square miles of mineral lands, and among his works were those at the mouth of the Neva, which employed 3000 men, and which made more than \$5,000,000 worth of steel each year. This millionaire's name was Nicolai Ivanovitch Krupp, and he was the most enterprising manufacturer and capitalist Russia has had since the days of Peter the Great. Nothing was too big for him, and he dealt in millions.

Krupp has the largest private business in the world. His works at Essen cover 500 acres and he employs about 20,000 hands, and 65,000 people derive their support from him. He owns more than 500 iron mines, and his establishment has some of the surroundings of the Pullman village outside of Chicago. He has steamers and railroads of his own, and he works a colossal machine for the manufacture of a single piece of machinery, a printing press and forty miles of telegraph wire. By the census of 1887 he pays the highest income tax in Prussia, and his tax amounts to more than \$37,000 a year.

This represents an income of more than \$100,000 a year, and he has other big tax payers of Prussia. The Baron Bleicherode. This Baron pays more than \$17,000 in taxes every year. He is a Jew banker and is a close friend of Bismarck. He is almost blind and his eyes look at you out of his glasses. He is as much done up as a prince, and the diplomat dine and come him. He might be called the Jay Gould of Berlin, and he stands next to Baron Rothschild of Frankfurt as the richest Jew in Prussia. This Frankfurt Rothschild has a taxable income of about \$500,000, and he pays \$20,000 a year of an income tax. Of course this does not represent anything like his net receipts for incomes as he always under estimated when they are detached.

Speaking of German millionaires reminds one of Millionaire Strousberg who was also a Jew. He left Prussia early in life and made a fortune in England. He came back to Germany and astonished the people by the vastness of his projects. He was for a while the richest man in Germany, but Bismarck had plans which conflicted with his, and the Franco-Prussian war ruined him.

Speaking of the rich men of France their names are legion, and the Rothschilds lead the list. In Paris alone it is estimated that there are at least 8000 persons whose incomes are not less than \$10,000 a year each, and the millionaire bankers, merchants and nobles are many. The milliner Worth is worth \$1,000,000, but he is an Englishman with a French wife. He makes his money out of dresses, and his home in the Parisian suburbs is as big as a New York city block and covers several city blocks. He is a man of full and rare courtesies. Once a year Worth throws it open to his employees, and the fete lasts for a day and a night. Upon this day each of the ladies among his dressmakers is permitted to select a dress from Mr. Worth's stock and it is used up for her own dress.

Pasteur, the doctor who is now man, and he is making a fortune out of mad dogs, and Doctor Evans, the American dentist, at the French capital, has taken nuggets of gold out of the pockets of his patients, while he has put atoms of the same into their teeth.

The eighth richest man in the world was an Italian who died a year or so ago. It was the Prince Torlonia, who had an income of nearly \$2000 a day. The property was left to his daughter and grandson, and it comprised some of the oldest estates of Italy. He died in Genoa a few years ago and he left a story of a poor man who had made a million in the corn trade there, and it is said that one of Torlonia's ancestors began life as a pedlar. His father made a fortune in the war of Napoleon, and it is said that the Prince did great good with his money. He was once the tobacco monopoly in Italy, and he was a banker of wide influence. He gave balls at which the visitors were expected to tip the servants and Torlonia's enemies used to say that these tips were turned into the rich banker's treasury. However this may be, it is certain that the Prince was one of the most charitable of the rich men of Italy and that he is still greatly mourned in Rome.

Speaking of charity I see that Sir Disraeli Macoskey Pett, a Parsee millionaire of Bombay, has given away \$1,000,000 in twenty years, and that he is about to establish a female college there at the cost of \$75,000. This man made his money out of cotton, and his fortune swelled rapidly during the civil war in the United States. He is the W. W. Corcoran of the east, and he was knighted on account of his charity. Another Indian millionaire was Jaydewjee, who died lately, leaving an immense fortune to his heirs. He was a rich man of India, and he was a banker of wide influence. He gave balls at which the visitors were expected to tip the servants and Torlonia's enemies used to say that these tips were turned into the rich banker's treasury. However this may be, it is certain that the Prince was one of the most charitable of the rich men of Italy and that he is still greatly mourned in Rome.

A NAMESAKE.

Secretary Whitney Will Name the New Six-Thousand-Ton Iron-Clad "The Texas."

Crain's Bill Creating a Retired List for Government Employees Will be Reported Adversely.

The New York World Thinks Texans Will Want Their State Divided in the Near or Distant Future.

WILL NAME IT "THE TEXAS."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Whitney has decided to name the new 6000-ton armored battle ship now building at Norfolk, Va., "The Texas." The name is subject to the approval of the President.

WILL REPORT ADVERSELY.

Mr. Crain's bill creating a retired list for the employees of the government does not receive the endorsement of the House civil service committee, who will make an adverse report upon it on Monday.

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Tex., Jan. 28.—The New York World to-day in an editorial headed, "Blind to Their Own Interests," says: "Some of our Texas contemporaries, notably the Galveston News, are angry about a suggestion recently made that Texas ought to consent to be divided and give another state to the Union. When Texas is two-thirds as thickly populated as New York she has no right to be divided into 10,000,000. The state will be willing then to have a representation in the Senate equal to that of Delaware, Rhode Island, New Hampshire or Maine? The division of Texas would help the growth of the state. The advocates of division are the friends of the state and unwise in their friendship."

FIGHTING EXTRADITION.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Secretary of State has received an application from the government of Mexico for the extradition of Henry Benson, the adventurer who swindled the people of Mexico by selling bogus tickets to Paris concerts. Benson's extradition was demanded by the United States Commissioner Lyman in New York yesterday. Col Quintana of the Mexican army testified that he had purchased a ticket from Benson. Detectives Hanley and Adams who arrested Benson testified that the prisoner admitted to them that he had been in Mexico and had taken the money received at the theater to his hotel, but that he had not sold the tickets in person and he could not be extradited. Another hearing is to be held.

AMERICAN PROSPECTORS ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, has informed the State Department that four American prospectors in the district of Montezuma in the Sierra Madre mountains, were attacked on about the 25th ultimo by a band of Apache Indians, and that two of the Americans, J. Offer and S. W. Jacobs, were killed, the other two escaped without injury. The attacking party consisted of four Indians and a white man. Troops of that section started in pursuit immediately on the receipt of this information, but did not kill or capture any of the Indians.

TEXAS PENSIONS.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following Texas pensions were issued to-day: Mexican war, Mary, widow of John R. Duncan, Bandera; John Howell, Alvarado; William R. Williams, Nolanville; William Richards, Rio Grande City; Henderson McBride, Pridgen, Austin; James Priest Wilderville, Mantion; original, Robert L. Turner, Carbon.

SEVENTY-TWO VICTIMS.

Result of the Terrible Explosion in the Wellington Colliery—Forty Bodies Recovered.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 27.—The bodies of eighteen white men and twenty-two Chinamen have thus far been recovered from the Wellington colliery here since the great explosion of Wednesday occurred. The total number that perished was seventy-two, which thirty-one were white. The bodies thus far recovered are mangled and blackened by knowing their names were by the stalls and points at which they were found. Every individual in the east slope, where the explosion occurred, was killed. In the west slope the explosion did not penetrate further than to make a severe concussion, which effected some severely. The after-damp rushed in, but by the presence of mind exhibited in immediately repairing the fan he air current was restored and many were saved. This is the first recovery of a large number who were prostrated by the after-damp, but who subsequently recovered consciousness and came to the foot of the shafting. The resistless force of the explosion is proved by the manner in which eight-inch pipes were snapped. Heavy timbers were reduced to splinters, while one of the iron cages was blown completely out of the shaft. A Belgian miner was stripped of every vestige of clothing, while the mutilation of the bodies proves that the terrible force played with them as if feathers. The scene about the mouth of the shaft-where the bodies are being identified is heartrending and sickening.

WORKING OF HIGH LICENSE.

Philadelphia Cuts Down Her Licensed Places From 6000 to 1300.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—The total number of applications filed in this city for licenses under the high license law does not exceed 160 up to the present date, but the applications are increasing as the limit of time, February 11, approaches. It was supposed at one time that the city's revenue would be increased over \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 by the new license fee of \$500, but the surprisingly limited number of applications made and likely to be granted under the Brooks bill will cause the revenue to fall far below the figures. The clerks of the recorder's office say that not more than four of the applications will be either withdrawn or disregarded, and that the total number of licensed places in Philadelphia after May 1, 1888, will not exceed 1300, as against 6000 premises now licensed under the old law.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Decrease in Numbers in a Canadian City.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.—The decline in the Knights of Labor as to numbers goes steadily on here. All assemblies show decreases, some to a very large extent. One assembly had 600 members a month ago and now has only fifty. Five months ago there were in this city fully 4000 Knights of Labor. It is doubted if there are 1000 now. Internal dissensions and dissensions with the management of the order are alleged as the cause of this remarkable decrease.

A SOW IN COURT.

The Judge Orders the Jurors to Examine Her Eggs.

Special to the Gazette.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., Jan. 27.—A novel scene took place in our County court here to-day. A case of hog theft was being tried before a jury and the court decided that the marks on the sow under dispute were not made plain to the jury, and ordered the hog to be brought into court. The hog was sent for, and the plaintiff in the case, assisted by a negro, dragged the hog from its pen through the street into the courthouse, where, by the aid of the hog thieves and a crowd of onlookers, the sow was packed close by an eager crowd who wanted to hear the hog give in her evidence. The jury were called upon by the Hon. Judge to examine the marks of Mrs. Hog, and after they had fondled her much marked and mutilated ears she was led out by the hog thieves and carried back to her pen.

THROUGH THE FOREST.

The Old and Young Danced All Night—Our Hardy Ancestors.

Old men live in the past. Perhaps it would be better for the young men of the present, if they lived a little bit more in the past, and drew less on the future.

The log cabins of primitive times would seem very cheerless habitations to the people who live in the finely constructed, furnished mansions of to-day. But our grand-parents took a great deal of comfort in these rude dwellings. They were rugged and healthy. The men had stalwart and hardy frames, and the women were ree from the modern ailments that make the sex of to-day practically helpless slaves to hired foreign help.

White-haired grand-fires frequently took their life partners and on horseback rode a score of miles through the forests to enjoy the lively pleasures of a frontier ball, danced till daylight, rode home again in the early morning, then put in a good day's work.

Middle-aged folks of to-day couldn't stand that sort of racket. To these mud-chinked log cabins doctors' visits were a rarity. The inhabitants lived to a rugged and green old age. Sometimes these log cabin old-timers were taken ill. They were not proof against all the exposures to which they were subjected. They found the effective remedies of to-day.

A drug-saturated system is not in a natural, consequently not in a healthy, state. Many of the main organs are clogged with excess of the mineral poisons used to drive out a peculiar disease, the whole machinery of life is deranged, and early decay of natural powers is the inevitable result.

There can be no question that remedies from the laboratory of nature are the best. If there are sicknesses, they have the advantage of leaving no after effect. Their efficacy, if properly compounded, and the proper remedy applied to the proper disease, will not be doubted. The experience of ages proves it.

Their disease has come about principally through the rapid congregation of people in cities, and the consequent crowding of the human system. The natural remedies difficult to obtain. Progressive business enterprise has lately led to putting these old-time remedies within reach of all classes.

The proprietors of Warner's safe remedy, in the faith that the people of to-day would be benefited by using the simple remedies of log cabin days, have caused investigations to be made and secured the formulas of a number of those which long and successful use had proved to be most valuable.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." These remedies will be a "Sarsaparilla" for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy" for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," a remedy called "Scalpine" for the hair, "Log Cabin Extract" for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for ear-ache, "Log Cabin Ear Cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster," and a "Log Cabin Liver Pill."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

They Resolve to Uphold the Principles Laid Down by the President.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The executive committee of the Democratic state convention of Massachusetts, this afternoon, adopted a resolution stating that the Democrats of this state are united in their support of President Cleveland and the policy outlined in his last annual message to Congress; that they believe it to be the duty of Democrats throughout the United States to advocate, support and sustain the President and the principles enumerated therein, as the great issue upon which the Democratic party with its candidates in the approaching election can achieve an overwhelming victory at the polls.

DOLLARS VS. STOMACHS.

What a United Labor Party Says of the Reading Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—The following will appear in the editorial column of this week's Journal of United Labor, headed, "The Reading Strike—Still No Change."

The struggle seems to have resolved itself into a question of endurance between dollars and stomachs. Dollars may win, but it will be all the worse for the future. The tension cannot be carried further, the great struggle of the closing years of the nineteenth century. Once too often dollars will strive to starve stomachs. Then hunger comes the insanity of hunger. When hunger crazes the brain the brute takes the place of the man. History furnishes thousands of proofs of what follows. The brute thus created is not to be blamed, but the cause that created the brute.

"Have not I the right to do as I please with my own?" the rich man cries. "Am I my brother's keeper?" said Cain. "Do we not know our slaves and shall we not use our property as we please," said the old time slave holder.

"The inexorable logic of events will sweep all such sophistry away and the blazing brightness of the wisdom of the Man of Calvary will enlighten and emancipate the world—As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

"Men die, systems die, nations die, but the eternal justice of God reigns supreme forever. With abiding faith in that justice whatever of temporary trial may be endured, we know that victory will come in and the toiler will be free."

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GOOD MONEY.

The Different Denominations of Paper Money Accurately Described—A List to Paste.

In One's Hat—National Bank Money and Government Notes—A Treasury Employee's Opinions.

Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.

"Fewer persons would be victimized by 'shovels of the queer' if they would familiarize themselves with the general features of the different issues and denominations of our paper currency. I see frequently published statements that notes of small denominations have been 'raised' and successfully placed in circulation. Now, nobody of ordinary intelligence ought to be deceived by so transparent a swindle as that."

The foregoing observations which fell from the lips of a treasury employee recently attracted the attention of a Tribune correspondent, who asked: "Can you give off-hand a correct description of each issue and denomination of paper currency in circulation?"

The Treasury man confessed that he could not do it. Two or three days after he came back and said: "I have taken the trouble to look into that matter. It was a greater task than I expected. Here is a list of all the different kinds of currency with the chief characteristics of each issue and denomination. All of them have been counterfeited except the silver certificates which have not been out long enough to give counterfeiters an opportunity to do their work and get the false notes into circulation. If every man who handles money would paste this list in his hat and test every doubtful bill by it a good many thousand dollars in the aggregate would be saved every year."

The list, condensed, is as follows: The old \$1 Treasury note has on its face a likeness of George Washington. The \$1 silver certificate has on its face an engraving of Martha Washington. The \$1 national bank note has on its face an engraving of two presidents in the attitude of peace, each grasping the other's hand; on the back of the note is an engraving representing the landing of the pilgrims, and on the left will be found the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated. On the right is a representation of the American eagle surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$5 silver certificates have on their faces a vignette of General Grant, and on the backs are scrolls representing five silver dollars. The \$5 United States Treasury notes (old issue) have on the left side of their face an engraving of the Goddess of Liberty, with a wreath of olive and oak leaves, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back is an engraving representing the landing of Columbus. The new issues have a picture of Benjamin Franklin on the left, and on the right a picture of George Washington. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$5 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$10 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$20 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$50 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$100 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

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The Treasury man confessed that he could not do it. Two or three days after he came back and said: "I have taken the trouble to look into that matter. It was a greater task than I expected. Here is a list of all the different kinds of currency with the chief characteristics of each issue and denomination. All of them have been counterfeited except the silver certificates which have not been out long enough to give counterfeiters an opportunity to do their work and get the false notes into circulation. If every man who handles money would paste this list in his hat and test every doubtful bill by it a good many thousand dollars in the aggregate would be saved every year."

The list, condensed, is as follows: The old \$1 Treasury note has on its face a likeness of George Washington. The \$1 silver certificate has on its face an engraving of Martha Washington. The \$1 national bank note has on its face an engraving of two presidents in the attitude of peace, each grasping the other's hand; on the back of the note is an engraving representing the landing of the pilgrims, and on the left will be found the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated. On the right is a representation of the American eagle surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$5 silver certificates have on their faces a vignette of General Grant, and on the backs are scrolls representing five silver dollars. The \$5 United States Treasury notes (old issue) have on the left side of their face an engraving of the Goddess of Liberty, with a wreath of olive and oak leaves, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back is an engraving representing the landing of Columbus. The new issues have a picture of Benjamin Franklin on the left, and on the right a picture of George Washington. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$5 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$10 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$20 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$50 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$100 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$500 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown on the back.

The \$1000 national bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Benjamin Franklin, drawing the lightning from the clouds, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back of the note, left side, is the coat of arms of the state in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by the letters "U. S. A." in monogram. The note is brown